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No. 84

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TONKO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 17, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable PAUL TONKO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Lord, we lift up our hearts to You—even now when the business of the day is soon at hand; when there are countless other things that vie for our attention. May just this brief acknowledgment of our devotion to You be found acceptable.

We pause for a moment to seek Your presence among us—even if all the space we leave for You is just enough for a glimpse. May the light You allow to shine into our tight schedules serve to illuminate our deliberations and clarify our thoughts this day.

Tender and merciful God, hear us even when we speak softly to You. May we be comforted by Your abiding presence with us and find assurance that You are nearer to us than we are aware.

For You, O God, made us and gave us life and breath and everything else. And all You have asked of us is to reach out for You, in our busyness, in our preoccupation, or in our reticence, that we may find You.

We do so now. Hear the prayers we offer You as we pray in the name by which You have revealed Yourself.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, May 10, 2022, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1051

JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY KYRIAKOS MITSOTAKIS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 10 o'clock and 51 minutes a.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, into the House Chamber:

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS);

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES);

The gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST);

The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS);

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY);

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE);

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER);

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS); and

The gentlewoman from New York, (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST); and

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Floreta Faber, Ambassador of Albania.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

At 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m., the Sergeant at Arms, William J. Walker, announced His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

The Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Prime Minister MITSOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, honorable Members of the United States Congress, ladies and gentlemen, there is no greater honor for the elected leader of the people who created democracy than to address the elected Representatives of the people who founded their country on the Greek model and have promoted and defended democratic values ever since.

I am conscious as I stand before you today of the deep ties that bind our two Nations together.

They are a reason for celebration and thanks, but they are also a reminder of our shared values and beliefs at a time when these, again, are being tested. Our shared belief in freedom over tyr-

anny, in democracy over authoritarianism, in the fundamental importance of respect for the rule of law over war and anarchy.

It is an added honor and a great pleasure for me to address a joint session of the United States Congress under female leadership, Speaker NANCY PELOSI and, of course, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS.

For it was a Greek, and a Greek man at that, who first advocated equal rights for women. In "The Republic," Plato proposed that women should share all levels of power and take on all challenges, including military service.

Any state that does not employ the talents of its women, Plato made clear, is wasting half of its resources. And as the son, husband, sibling, and father of strong, creative women, I couldn't personally agree more.

Like all Greeks, every time I come to Washington, I feel as if I am coming home, because everything I see around me, the architecture, the art, the ideas carved into marble throughout the city, everything is so familiar.

Walking into the Lincoln Memorial is like walking into the Parthenon when it was still intact, before Lord Elgin's art collecting hobby defaced it, because it was based on the earlier monument. Driving by the Supreme Court and seeing above the entrance its motto and mission, "Equal Justice Under Law," we remember that this is a concept that the Greek ancestors first conceived and articulated in a single word, "insonomia."

Of course, it was not only Washington's buildings and culture that were immeasurably influenced by Greece but also the city's main business, democratic politics, were founded in Athens as well. In fact, to be brutally frank, we all owe our jobs to our noble ancestors.

But I come here, Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, not to seek appreciation from you or praise for them.

I come before you to celebrate a miracle that all free peoples cherish but that binds Greeks and Americans in a unique way. That miracle, the Greek idea that would forever change the world, is that society functions best if all of its citizens are equal and have the right to share in running their state. In a word, "democracy," "dimokratia."

It is very, very hard for us to realize how radical this idea of individual freedom of self-governance was 25 centuries ago when a small community of Greeks dared to entrust equal political and legal rights to all its citizens. Women and slaves were excluded, but it was still such an extraordinary departure from what had gone before it that I believe it remains the most profound leap of faith in human history.

No society before the Greeks dared to believe that order and freedom were compatible. All societies before them were a succession of tyrannies that relied on a strong leader, a king, a phar-

aoh, an emperor, to keep them functioning.

This lesson was not lost on the Founders of the United States who shaped their Constitution, the American Constitution, on the Athenian model but were wise enough to insert checks and balances to avoid the excesses that eventually undermined Athenian democracy.

The birth of democracy in ancient Athens brought about an explosion of the creative spirit in Greece that produced the architecture, the art, the drama, and the philosophy that have shaped Western civilization ever since.

The establishment of democracy in the United States has brought about the greatest expansion of human freedom and human progress the world has ever known.

Ladies and gentlemen, last year, Greece celebrated 200 years since the beginning of our war of independence. And in a very strange but interesting twist of historical fate, it was the Greek people who were inspired by the foundation of American democracy when they rose against their oppressor to fight for their own freedom.

What Americans like you had shown us by example is that liberty can actually be fought for and, even against the odds, won. We understood the founding of your Republic to be a watershed in the history of the world, a model for the oppressed nations of Europe, a hope for our own future.

Right from the start, therefore, our forefathers looked across the Atlantic for support. From the distant Peloponnese, the leaders of the Greek revolution sent an appeal in the spring of 1821 to the American people, their "friends, fellow citizens, and brethren."

They spoke of the "natural sympathy" the Greeks felt for Americans, the thirst for freedom that they had both derived from the ancients. They wrote at the time: "In imitating you, we imitate our own ancestors. We shall show ourselves worthy of them in proportion as we resemble you."

The Founding Fathers of your Republic were moved and impressed. "Light and liberty are in steady advance," wrote Thomas Jefferson, on learning of the news from Greece. "The flames kindled on July 4, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism."

Exactly 200 years ago, in 1822, revolutionary Greeks assembled at Epidavros, debated, and we drew up our first Constitution. And with this document, we introduced into the newly liberated Greek lands a new language of rights. Above all, the right of a nation to throw off the shackles of tyranny in order to live under the rule of law.

In the words of our Declaration of Independence:

"Have we something lesser than other nations, that we remain deprived of these rights, or are we of a nature lower or less civilized, that we should

view ourselves as unworthy to enjoy them and instead be condemned to an eternal slavery, subjected, like automata or beasts of burden, to the absurd caprices of a cruel tyrant. . . . These are rights which within Greece we have never ceased to defend by arms when times and circumstances have permitted."

A shocking reality: Replace the word "Greece" with "Ukraine" and the similarities to today's turbulent world are harrowing.

Two years later, in a little town in western Greece called Mesolonghi, these exact words were published alongside a translation of the American Constitution. That book was one of the first-ever books printed on Greek soil. It stands testimony to the immense values we Greeks attached from the start of our own future as a liberal and constitutional polity.

That this little book appeared at the height of the war was remarkable. That it was printed in Mesolonghi was simply incredible. Like Mariupol today, Mesolonghi's outnumbered and emaciated defenders would repeatedly repel wave upon wave of enemy attacks before their final desperate sortie, an act of extraordinary daring but one that would ultimately cost hundreds of lives, many of whom were women and children.

When we see the same suffering among the outnumbered defenders of Mariupol, a city with a Greek name and deep Greek roots, we are reminded of Mesolonghi and the costs of our own struggle.

Even today, we have not forgotten the American volunteers who sailed to fight alongside us. Some of them gave their lives for our freedom. Their names are honored, and their graves are still cared for.

Nor have we forgotten others of your countrymen who mounted what must have been one of the first humanitarian efforts in history by sending Greece aid and assistance. Remarkable figures like Samuel Gridley Howe cared for women and children who had been left homeless and destitute, and established hospitals, schools, and orphanages that supported us in the difficult years that followed.

The first school for girls, Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, in Greece was founded in Athens in 1831 by an American pastor, John Hill. The Hill Memorial School still continues to teach Greek children today in the historic center of Athens.

This long arc of American philanthropy continued throughout the 19th century, spreading across the Near and Middle East. And in times of dire need in the following decades, most notably a century ago, when hundreds of thousands of refugees streamed into Greece from Asia Minor, following the catastrophic aftermath of the First World War, American institutions were there to bring aid and relief.

And, of course, we should not forget it was the Marshall Plan that helped

my country rebuild its infrastructure after the devastating Second World War and the civil war that ensued.

And in its own way, Greece reciprocated. Among the Greek orphans who were brought across the Atlantic into the United States to escape the fighting after 1821 were a future Congressman and a commander in the U.S. Navy.

Young Greeks saved from the war became American educators and writers. Many of them were dedicated abolitionists, for the eradication of slavery was a cause whose urgent necessity spoke directly to men and women who had once been enslaved themselves.

Over the past two centuries, our two countries have always been on the right side of history. We fought side by side in world wars to defend freedom and democracy.

Our democracies have struggled with internal demons. Both our countries endured the horrific pains of civil wars and the desperation of economic crises. But we have emerged stronger and more committed to defend the values that our ancestors gave their lives for.

Esteemed Members of Congress, I began today by saying that this bicentennial is more than a moment of celebration. It is also a reminder of the values that bind us together but also the tasks that we still face.

The world has changed a good deal in recent months, but the warning signs have been with us for decades. Following the end of the Cold War, we naively believed that Europe, which had twice driven the world into global conflict, had finally found the path to peace.

We believed that international cooperation and a shared commitment to the rule of law now prevailed over guns and armies.

We believed that the deepening of the European Union, a unique experiment in the history of the world designed to further link our countries together, would make war on the dark continent unthinkable.

We believed that given the tragic and harrowing experiences of the 20th century, no one would ever venture to suppress another people's right to exist or alter its borders by force.

We naively ignored the warning signs flashing red. And we even ignored Russia's actions in Syria and its annexation of Crimea.

We now know that we were wrong.

Today, like all of you, we Greeks look at what is happening just 500 miles to our north, and we are horrified and appalled. We look to Kyiv, and we look to Odessa, the city where our revolution was first conceived.

We look at the tragedy unfolding in eastern Ukraine. Mariupol was a city founded by Catherine the Great in 1778 to resettle Greeks from Crimea who were fleeing Ottoman rule. And what we see is, once more, a people who are faced with the necessity of fighting to defend themselves in order to secure their future and their freedom.

Let me be very clear: We have no animus toward the Russian people, with whom we have been bound so closely by faith and history. But we cannot—we simply cannot—be indifferent to a struggle that reminds us so much of our own.

We, too, know what it is to be forced to reckon with invasion, to stand up for one's beliefs, and to have to resort to arms to protect our liberty. We know something about the heroism of the underdog, for whom the first victory comes from not capitulating in the face of overwhelming odds, from simply hanging on and praying that others will come to our aid.

And we, too, understand the importance of friends. We understand the power of allies in the defense of the values that we share. Without allies, the Greeks would not, for all their heroism, have been able to win their independence.

And that is why we recognize the importance of taking sides now. And we took sides. Unequivocally, we stand by Ukraine against Putin's aggression.

We delivered humanitarian aid. We supplied the Ukrainians with weapons to help them defend their homeland. And we have welcomed—we have welcomed with open arms, the refugees who have fled Ukraine in search of safety for themselves and their families.

Mr. Putin is striving to create a world in which power is for the strong state but not the small. A world where territorial claims are made on the basis of historical fantasies and enforced by aggression, rather than decided by peace treaties. A world in which armies rather than diplomats settle disputes.

He will not succeed. He must not succeed. He must not succeed, not only for the sake of Ukraine, but also in order to send a message to all, in order to send a message to all you other authoritarian leaders that historical revisionism and open acts of aggression that violate international law will not be tolerated by the global community of democratic states. This language of resentment, of revisionism, and imperial nostalgia, this language cannot prevail.

And speaking of open acts of aggression, I ask you, esteemed Members of Congress, not to forget an open wound that has caused Hellenism unending pain over the past 48 years. I am referring to the invasion and subsequent division of Cyprus. This issue has to be resolved in accordance with international law and in line with the relevant decisions of the United Nations Security Council. As I told President Biden yesterday, nobody can, nobody ever will accept a two-state solution in Cyprus.

And the same is true, Madam Speaker, of all other regional disputes. Greece is a peace-seeking democracy that always extends a hand of friendship to our neighbors. We are always open to dialogue. But there is only one

framework we can use to resolve our differences: international law and the unwritten principle of good neighborly relations.

And I want to be absolutely clear. We will not accept open acts of aggression that violate our sovereignty and our territorial rights. These include overflights over Greek islands, which must stop immediately.

Please also note: The last thing, the last thing that NATO needs at a time when our focus is on helping Ukraine defeat Russia's aggression is another source of instability on NATO's southeastern flank. And I ask you to take this into account when you make defense procurement decisions concerning the eastern Mediterranean.

The United States has, I believe, vital interests in this part of the world. It is very important that you remain engaged and work with partners with whom you share not only common strategic priorities, but also shared values and a shared history.

Ladies and gentlemen, last Thursday, the Hellenic Parliament ratified the new Mutual Defense and Cooperation Agreement between our two countries. Whereas previously it was renewed annually by an act of Parliament, now it has a 5-year duration, after which it is automatically renewed, unless one of the parties chooses not to do so.

This agreement is a powerful testament of our enduring strategic partnership and our commitment to maintain peace and prosperity in the eastern Mediterranean.

And nowhere is that more obvious than in Souda Bay, which I know many of you have visited. It is the largest naval base in the eastern Mediterranean, the only port that can accommodate aircraft carriers.

But it is also obvious in the port city of Alexandroupolis, in northeastern Greece, which is rapidly becoming an energy hub for the entire region. This is important. It is important as we seek to rapidly diversify away from Russian gas, investing in the necessary infrastructure that will make it possible to import large quantities of liquefied natural gas. This becomes critical, not just for Greece, but also for our Balkan neighbors.

I should tell my colleagues; I don't get this much applause in the Greek Parliament.

We plan to interconnect the Greek electricity grids with Cyprus, with Israel, but also with Egypt. The purpose is to be able to import cheap, renewable energy from the Middle East and Africa into the European electricity system.

But this thriving partnership between our two countries is not just limited to security and energy. Pfizer has set up a big data analytics center in Thessaloniki. Microsoft is building state-of-the-art data centers outside Athens. JP Morgan has invested in one of the leading Greek fintec companies.

I believe that what American companies see today in Greece is not just a

country endowed with an advantageous geographical position and blessed with a natural beauty that makes it a magnet for visitors from all over the world. What they also see is a dynamic economy that has overcome the difficulties of the pathologies of the past and is supporting entrepreneurship and private investment.

And what they see, which is probably the most important aspect of all, is a young, talented, well-educated workforce. These young, talented, well-educated Greeks who, after a decade of crisis, choose to remain in their homeland rather than emigrating; or for those who had actually left the country, choose to return to Greece now. And I am convinced they will be the protagonists of Greece's bright future.

Esteemed Members of Congress, I have spoken about the joint paths that our two great democracies have charted over the past two centuries. We have every reason today to celebrate our achievements. But it would be foolish to remain complacent.

The United States has a crucial role to play today in an even more complicated world. From addressing climate change to standing up against authoritarian regimes, from countering fake news and disinformation to preparing for the next pandemic, the world looks to the strongest and most prosperous democracy for leadership. You simply cannot afford to sit on the sidelines.

Multilateralism, in my mind, is not an option; it is a necessity not only for a more stable world order but also for your own self-interest.

But we also need to put our own house in order. Personally, I am more worried about the internal fragmentations of our democracies than I fear the threat of arrogant despots.

We frequently remember the words of President Ronald Reagan: "Freedom is never more than a generation away from extinction." But let us not forget that Abraham Lincoln referred to the "unfinished" business of democracy. And unfinished it is, indeed.

Our democracies are threatened by the sirens of populists who offer easy solutions to complicated problems. Their voices are being heard, primarily because income inequality has increased in our societies, and many justifiably feel that they are left behind. In Greece, we speak from experience. We paid a heavy price for listening to them.

Everywhere in the world—in the United States, in Greece, in Europe—social media is polarizing public debate. It is transforming the public sphere into a modern-day version of the Tower of Babel, where we speak different languages and we only listen to those who share the same views with us.

There are three major forces that collectively bind together successful democracies: social capital, and by that I mean the extensive social networks, with high levels of trust, so ad-

mired by Alexis de Tocqueville when he visited the United States in the 1830s; strong institutions; and common stories that forge a unified national identity. All three are being threatened today.

At the same time, authoritarian regimes are questioning our ability to deliver prosperity for all our citizens. They are offering their people a Faustian deal: You trade political freedom and individual rights for high levels of growth and individual economic well-being. Many, unfortunately, are willing to accept it.

These are some of the challenges we face today. That is why making our democracies more resilient is such an important priority for our generation.

I wish I had the answers to all these complicated questions. But I think I know where to start.

We need to strengthen our democratic institutions to address the root causes of the anger and distrust of our citizens.

We need to tackle income inequalities without losing the dynamism of our open economies.

We need to reform social media so that it becomes less socially corrosive. And we need to train our young people to seize the opportunities of democratic citizenship in this new age.

And maybe a dive into our shared historical past would be of particular use. James Madison knew that democracies can be threatened by the "turbulency and weakness of unruly passions." That is why insulating decisionmaking from the emotions of the moment, while still holding democratic leaders accountable on election day, was one of his major preoccupations.

Madison was clearly inspired by Pericles, who knew that democracy had a dark side that, if left unrestrained, could lead to its downfall. Thucydides had Pericles say of ancient Athens:

We are a free democracy, but we obey our laws, more especially those who protect the weak, and the unwritten laws whose transgression brings shame.

Every time we gaze in wonder at the Parthenon frieze—half of which, unfortunately, still sits in the British Museum rather than the Acropolis Museum where it belongs—we are reminded of the glory of a thriving democracy. Thirty years after the Parthenon was constructed, democracy in Athens was no more.

Reinventing democracy to fit the challenges of the 21st century may sound like a tall order, but this is the mission of our generation. And I am certain we will accomplish it.

Esteemed Members of Congress, let me conclude by making a special reference to the one unshakeable bond that will always bind our two countries together: the Greek-American community.

It is a special moment to see so many of you here with us today. Over the past 120 years, your country has warmly welcomed, encouraged, and supported the waves of immigrants who

came to the United States in search of a better life, not to mention the students like me who spent 7 years studying in American universities.

Those who sailed to this country were not philosophers and poets like their noble ancestors. For the most part, they were simple laborers, and they eagerly took any work that they could.

But no matter how uneducated the Greeks, or how menial their work, they would typically apply themselves with great determination and embrace any chance to prosper in life and educate their children. They offered them a brighter future, fulfilling the solemn duty that every generation should be able to live a better life than the previous one. They experienced the American Dream but never forgot where they came from.

Today, the Greeks who live in the United States and the 3 million Americans who identify themselves as Greeks include some of the most respected leaders in the arts, science, education, medicine, the judiciary, and, of course, politics.

Modern visionaries like Nicholas Negroponte and Albert Bourla, John Cassavetes and Elia Kazan, Jeffrey Evgenidis and George Pelekanos, Alexander Payne and Tom Hanks, and, of course, Giannis Antetokounmpo.

Six of them are in this Congress. One of them, my friend Mike Dukakis, ran for President of the United States.

I think one of the reasons Greeks were accepted in America so readily lies in the fact that the values of America and Greek values have so much in common. One of the qualities that Greeks value the most is "sophrosyne," a word best translated as "self-control, temperance, and harmony."

The ancient Greeks thought arrogance, extremism, and excess the worst threats to democracy. "For man," Aristotle wrote, "life according to reason is best and most pleasant, since reason more than anything else is man."

That reason tells me that we Greeks and Americans have a lot more to contribute as custodians of democracy, that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall thrive again.

I bring you here today the pledge of the Greek people that we stand together with the people of the United States whenever and wherever necessary to ensure that the hopes our ancestors bequeathed to the world 25 centuries ago will endure and the dream of freedom for every human being on this planet will never die.

Long live the friendship between Greece and the United States of America.

Thank you, "efcharisto." Thank you very much.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m., His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, accompanied by the committee of escort,

retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guest from the Chamber:

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1231

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana) at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6531, TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7309, WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 2938, JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1119 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1119

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-44, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 3 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. After debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 5. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are